

- 1 -

COUNTING DEVICESUBJECT OF THE INVENTION

5 [0001] In general terms, the present invention relates to a device for counting shots fired by a firearm. More specifically, the present invention relates to a shot counter that counts the shots fired by an automatic and/or semi-automatic firearm.

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PRIOR ART

[0002] The development of firearms, such as small arms or pistols, has to date led to a pistol magazine having the capacity to be able to house more than one dozen cartridges, for example 18. Specifically, a cartridge comprises a casing, projectile or bullet.

20 [0003] However, in a firearm of the revolver type, i.e. a firearm having a cylinder normally capable of housing 6 cartridges, it is relatively easy mentally to monitor the number of cartridges fired or used. In the case of a pistol fitted with a magazine capable of storing 18 cartridges, plus one in the pistol's cartridge chamber, it can become arduous and complicated mentally to monitor the shots fired and the number of cartridges available in the firearm's magazine, with the result that the pistol user may be surprised by the last shot without prior warning, the  
30 pistol's slide being locked.

[0004] Therefore, it is necessary to develop a device capable of counting the number of shots fired and thus the number of unused cartridges remaining in the  
35 magazine that, at a given moment, is fitted to a small arm such as a pistol. The shot-counting device is also capable of showing the number of cartridges available in the magazine.

CHARACTERIZATION OF THE INVENTION

[0005] Device for counting shots fired by a firearm, comprising a cartridge chamber containing a cartridge  
5 that can be expelled through an expulsion window, comprising a first emission means that emits a continuous electromagnetic signal in such a manner that it is interrupted by a casing expelled from the cartridge chamber and corresponding to the used  
10 cartridge.

[0006] The shot-counting device of the invention is capable of monitoring the number of casings expelled from a cartridge chamber of the firearm via an  
15 expulsion window and showing, on a display screen, the corresponding number of shots left available in a magazine fitted to the firearm.

[0007] The counter also keeps an accumulative score of  
20 the total number of casings expelled from the cartridge chamber and is thus capable of showing the total number of shots fired with the firearm so that it is possible to determine the service life of the firearm or of one or more parts of it.

25 [0008] A further object of the invention is to guarantee that the information data shown on a screen viewed by a user of the firearm using same can be seen.

30 [0009] A further object of the counter of the invention is to keep a partial score of the shots fired with a specific magazine. The partial magazine counter can therefore be set to zero by actuating a data input means.

35 [0010] A further object of the invention is to produce a lightweight counter of small size and low cost.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

[0011] A more detailed explanation of the invention is given in the following description based on the  
5 attached figures, in which:

[0012] Figure 1 shows a view in elevation of a counting device according to the invention;

10 [0013] Figure 2 shows a profile view of the counting device according to the invention; and

[0014] Figure e shows a block diagram of the counting device according to the invention.

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**DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

[0015] The device 12 for counting shots fired by an automatic and/or semi-automatic firearm is shown in  
20 Figure 1. In describing the invention, the automatic and/or semi-automatic firearm example taken will be a pistol. Thus, this type of firearm 11 has a cartridge chamber located at the opposite end from the muzzle of the bore of the barrel, in which the cartridge is  
25 placed or housed.

[0016] On one side of the cartridge chamber there is an expulsion window (not shown) from which the casing corresponding to the cartridge struck by the firing pin  
30 of the pistol 11 is expelled. That is to say, when a shot is fired with the firearm 11, the cartridge casing is expelled, at a certain speed, from the cartridge chamber via the expulsion window. Likewise, a cartridge that is in the cartridge chamber and that has not been  
35 struck may be removed from the cartridge chamber via the expulsion window.

[0017] Figure 3 shows a block diagram of the counting device 12 comprising a first means 31 for emitting

electromagnetic signals such as infrared rays, which are received in a first receiving means 32 designed to detect possible variations or interruptions in the infrared signal received. The first receiver 32  
5 is connected to a programmable logic control means 33 that in turn is connected to a display screen 21 designed visually to show information data associated with the number of shots fired by the firearm 11.

10 [0018] In a similar way, the programmable logic control means 33 based on a programming means such as a microprocessor is connected to a data input means 34 comprising an alphanumeric and function keyboard as  
15 vertical upward and downward movement, whereby data may be input. Furthermore, a number of keys may be associated with various characters and/or functions.

[0019] The keyboard 34 makes it possible, manually, to change information displayed on the screen 21 to other  
20 information in an easy and rapid manner, i.e. if the initial selection was to display the number of shots corresponding to the magazine 13 fitted to the firearm 11, by actuating the corresponding key 34 the total number of shots fired by the firearm 11 may be  
25 displayed.

[0020] When a shot is fired, the corresponding casing is expelled via the expulsion window such that the casing interrupts the continuous infrared signal  
30 emitted from the first emitter 31. Once the first receiver 32 detects the momentary absence of infrared signal, it generates an electrical control signal corresponding to the interruption of the infrared signal received, and this is supplied to the  
35 microprocessor 33 that increments, by one unit, not only the score of the number of shots fired by the firearm 11 but also the score of the number of shots fired using the magazine 13 fitted to said weapon.

[0021] Consequently, the screen 21 of the counter may show, visually, information selected by the user of the firearm 11 from the various information items that the screen 21 of the counter is able to show, such as  
5 total number of shots fired, number of shots remaining in the current magazine 13, number of shots fired using the current magazine 13, and the like. To this end, the user of the weapon merely has to select, by means of the keyboard 34, the type of information he wishes to  
10 see on the screen 21.

[0022] The counter 12 is located on the upper part of the barrel of the firearm 11, over the expulsion window and such that the display screen 21 can be seen by the  
15 user of the firearm 11 when he is about to fire a shot, i.e. the screen 21 faces the user (cf. Figure 2). Also, the first emitter 31 and the first receiver 32 have to be located such that it is guaranteed that the casing, when expelled from the cartridge chamber, will  
20 interrupt the infrared signal.

[0023] In addition, the screen 21 may be offset from the axis of the bore of the barrel of the firearm 11, i.e. it is not on the vertical of the barrel, such that  
25 in this position the firearm 11 can be fitted with a telescopic sight, for example. Similarly, the counter 12 has to be removed from the barrel so that the user of the firearm 11 can use the sight point of the weapon 11 when firing a shot.

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[0024] The counter 12 comprises a battery 35 that supplies electrical energy to all the circuits of the counter 12. The battery 35 is small in size and is a long-life type, such as a lithium battery that provides  
35 a stand-alone capacity of over 10,000 operating hours.

[0025] To extend the life of the battery 35 as far as possible, the counter 12 has a switching means (not shown), which switches the counter 12 on and off such

that when the firearm 11 is to be used the switch is set to the on position and when use of the weapon 11 has finished the switch is set to the off position. In this condition, the microprocessor 33 continues to  
5 receive an electrical energy supply with the end of keeping certain information stored, such as the total number of shots fired with the firearm 11. The counter 12 therefore includes circuitry associated with the microprocessor 33 and the battery 35, which fulfils the  
10 task of maintaining the electrical energy supply to the microprocessor 33 during the time for which the counter 12 is in the off state.

[0026] The display screen 21 may be of the liquid  
15 crystal LCD, electroluminescent, plasma or similar type, as such technologies involve a lower electrical energy consumption. Also, the screen 21 may be a touch-sensitive screen, and in such a case certain functions of the data input means 34 can be implemented  
20 from said screen 12.

[0027] Furthermore, the counter 12 may allow remote control of the consumption of ammunition by the firearm 11, as the counter may be divided into two parts such  
25 that one of them is located on the weapon 11 and the other may be separate from the firearm 11.

[0028] The counter 12 may also include a laser aiming device for aiming the firearm 11 at an objective such  
30 that the laser aiming device is located behind the display screen 21.

[0029] The part of the counter 12 located on the weapon 11 includes a second means for emitting  
35 electromagnetic signals, such as radio signals. The second emitter is connected to the first receiver 32 such that the interruption of the infrared signal is converted into a radio signal transmitted to the separate part of the counter 12, which includes a

second reception means that receives the signal transmitted via radio and converts it into an electrical signal that is supplied to the microcomputer 33.

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[0030] Obviously, other components may be separate from the counter 12, for example the screen 21 is separate from the counter 12. In such a case, the second emitter receives an electrical signal from the  
10 microcomputer 33 and this is converted into a radio signal that is emitted to the second receiver that transforms it into a signal supplied to the screen so that the desired information may be viewed.

15 [0031] As a result, on the basis of the separation type achieved for the counter 12, a predetermined number of components of the counter 11 will be fitted to the firearm 11. Obviously, each part of the counter  
20 12 includes a battery that supplies the electrical energy to enable the two parts of the counter 12 to operate.

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